

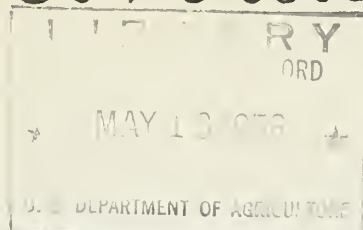
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Crop Production



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CROP PRODUCTION REPORT, MARCH 1, 1956

The Crop Reporting Board of the Agricultural Marketing Service makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CITRUS FRUITS 1/

C r o p	P R O D U C T I O N			
	Average	1953	1954	Indicated
	1944-53			1955
	Thousand boxes			
Oranges and Tangerines	116,346	130,870	135,445	135,865
Grapefruit	49,262	48,370	42,170	46,000
Lemons	13,001	16,130	14,000	13,200

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

M o n t h	M I L K			E G G S		
	Average	1955	1956	Average	1955	1956
	1945-54			1945-54		
	Million pounds			Millions		
January	8,382	9,163	9,604	4,826	5,234	5,161
February	8,223	8,835	9,582	5,029	4,897	5,134
Jan.-Feb.Incl.	16,605	17,998	19,186	9,855	10,131	10,295

U. S. D E P A R T M E N T O F A G R I C U L T U R E
Crop Reporting Board
Washington, D. C.

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF MARCH 1, 1956

Crop prospects for 1956 now combine no more than usual hazards and uncertainties in some areas with strongly favorable features elsewhere. Southern plains wheat generally needs more moisture after only scant February precipitation. Moisture deficiency also persists in important Corn Belt sections. Crop growth in early areas, although slowed by cool weather or wet soils, is now ready for a quick speedup. Fruits in early areas exhibit promising bloom although still facing possible frost damage; other fruits remain dormant. Although February brought extremes in both temperature and precipitation to many sections, the season on the whole is somewhat backward.

Winter wheat in parts of the southern plains entered the period of greatest hazard from spring wind erosion with insecurity because of dry and powdery soils. Loss of acreage reported to date is not extensive but soil-firming rains are badly needed to prevent considerable loss. Much of the acreage seeded in Kansas, Nebraska, the Northern Plains and Pacific Northwest has had considerable snow cover during periods of extreme cold and winter damage has been consequently reduced. In East North Central and Northeastern States wheat prospects are generally good except in late fields some of which show sparse growth and some winter damage.

Southern winter grains, cover crops and forage plantings made slow progress in February because of periods of cool or wet weather. However, in most South Central and Southeastern sections only a warm stretch of weather is needed to bring fast growth of early crops, lush pastures, and further plantings.

Among the more ominous danger signals now apparent for 1956 is the subsoil moisture shortage which important Corn Belt sections in Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, and parts of Illinois and Missouri have inherited from the previous dry summer, fall, and winter. In northern and Central Illinois, among other sections, hauling of stock water is abnormally prevalent. Timely rains during the growing season will be needed even more urgently than usual in parts of the Corn Belt unless heavy early spring rains erase the deficit. In contrast, soil moisture supplies in most of the eastern half of the Nation, in the Mountain States, Northern plains, and far West are ample -- in places excessive. The water content of western snowpacks have increased, improving the already good prospects for irrigation water supplies.

Crop activities for more advanced areas include the continued harvest of citrus fruit and the early vegetable movement from Florida, Texas, Arizona, and California which provides the winter market supplies shoppers have come to take for granted. Potato digging is active in southern Florida while planting continues in the north part of the State and in Alabama. Texas Rio Grande Valley cotton pushed up to good stands while corn planting was active over the eastern part of the State. Spring oats seeding is well advanced in Oklahoma and is extending to northern most parts of Kansas. Harvest of Louisiana strawberries is gaining in volume. In California's San Joaquin Valley almonds bloom while farther north in the Central Valley cool weather retarded development but favored orchard pruning and spraying.

Except for earlier sections much of the Nation remained in the winter slowdown with livestock care and advance preparations ranking as main activities. Farm woodlots also came in for some attention. Tapping maple trees started in Michigan, New York, and Pennsylvania and will soon begin in New England.

Severe winter weather in Minnesota, the Dakotas, Montana, Idaho, and Washington as well as other areas increased the drain on hay and other stored forage and resulted in instances of local shortage and reduction of reserves. Hay supplies are still regarded as adequate although some redistribution is being made. Livestock condition has been well upheld by heavy feeding during these unfavorable periods, which in most States have been alleviated by periods of above-normal temperatures favorable to early calving and lambing. Pastures have been slow starting even in earlier sections because of cold or soggy soils.

Production of winter vegetable crops for 1956 is slightly larger than last year with a 1.6 million ton total--8 percent above average. Warm weather in Florida during the past month aided recovery of several crops damaged by low January temperatures. Indicated early spring vegetable production is larger than last year for lettuce and onions but is smaller for asparagus, broccoli, and cauliflower. Acreage for spring harvest in 1956 is expected to be larger than 1955 for asparagus, cabbage, onions, beets, and watermelon but less for spinach.

Milk production made a leap-year gain of 8 percent above the level of last year's 28 day total, averaging 5 percent higher on a daily basis. Contributing factors were high milk flow per cow and a record-high proportion of cows being milked for the date. The March 1 averages for crop reporters' herds were 18.96 pounds of milk per cow in herd and 71.9 percent of all cows milked. Output per cow was at record high for March 1 in all regions of the country.

February egg production rose to 5 percent more than last year due chiefly to the added day. The estimated inventory of the national laying flock during the month of 324 million layers was 1 percent less than February last year and on March 1 was 2 percent less than a year ago, showing higher than average disappearance since February 1.

CITRUS: The 1955-56 orange crop, estimated at 131.3 million boxes on March 1, is slightly larger than estimated on February 1 and is 1 percent greater than production in 1954-55. The California Navel crop is turning out a little better than previously expected and conditions now indicate 1 million boxes more Florida Valencias than the forecast of February 1. On March 1, harvest of early and midseason varieties in Florida was almost finished. Harvest of Navels in the central California district is about 70 percent complete and in southern California is advancing rapidly. Total production of early and midseason oranges in all States is estimated at 68.2 million boxes compared with 69.1 millions last season. The Valencia crop is forecast at 63 million boxes compared with 61.2 million boxes last year. Harvest of Valencias is now getting under way in Florida but will not start in California until about May 1.

To March 1 this year, about 59.1 million boxes of oranges of all kinds had been harvested compared with 61.8 millions harvested to March 1 last year. The quantity processed to March 1 this year is slightly

ahead of a year ago but fresh sales have lagged behind those of last year. About 72.2 million boxes remain to be picked after March 1, 1956 compared with 68.6 millions remaining for harvest on March 1, 1955. Harvest of the Florida tangerine crop, estimated at 4.6 million boxes, is about 90 percent complete.

The 1955-56 grapefruit crop, estimated at 46 million boxes, is only slightly less than the February estimate but is 9 percent larger than production last season. The prospective crops for Florida, Texas and Arizona are the same as indicated a month ago but the California summer crop is 12 percent less. To March 1, 1956, about 25.7 million boxes of grapefruit had been harvested compared with 23.9 million harvested by the same date last year. Both fresh sales and processing are ahead of a year ago. About 20.3 millions remain for harvest after March 1 of this year compared with 19.2 millions remaining for harvest on March 1 last year.

California lemon production is forecast at 13.2 million boxes, the same as a month ago. This prospective crop is 6 percent smaller than production last season but is slightly above average.

In Florida, the harvest of the 52-million box crop of early and mid-season oranges is about finished with about 3 million boxes left on March 1, including about a million boxes of Temples. With production of early and midseason oranges about the same as last year, utilization to March 1 showed more oranges processed and fewer sold for fresh use. The Florida Valencia harvest has started but mostly for fresh use. Processing of Valencias in big volume is not expected before April 1. Harvesting of Florida's 39-million box grapefruit crop is well along with 22.5 million boxes utilized to March 1. About 16.5 million boxes were unharvested on March 1 this year compared with 15.3 million a year earlier. The citrus area in Florida is very dry. Lakes are at a low level, making irrigation difficult. The warm weather during the latter part of February caused citrus trees to put out new growths and push out buds. In some areas, trees had reached peak bloom by March 1.

In California, the heavy winter rains were a favorable factor in the sizing of Navel oranges. The quality of Navels has been excellent. Valencias have made good growth although they have not followed the rapid size growth of the Navel crop. Lemons have matured earlier than normal in some districts and have made good growth as a result of substantial rains. Early summer pickings are expected to be light because a substantial portion of the young fruit which would be harvested in June and July was lost during the September hot spell. Harvest of Desert Valleys grapefruit continues in light volume because of heavy competition from other areas. The heaviest movement of this crop is expected during May and June.

Harvest of most of the groves in Texas is over for the season although a few will have fruit through March. Texas citrus trees are probably in the best condition they have been at this period in many years. New wood growth is prolific and conditions in late February

were favorable for the exceptional heavy bloom. Most groves have been well cared for, fertilized, dusted, and irrigated regularly. The present reserve of water for irrigation is estimated to be sufficient to carry through May.

MILK PRODUCTION: Production of milk on farms in February totaled 9,582 million pounds, 8 percent more than last year when February had 28 days and 17 percent above the February 1945-54 average. On a daily basis, milk production for February this year ran about 5 percent higher than in 1955. Most of the eastern half of the country was relatively warm and wet during February, and there were heavy rains in the northern Pacific Coast area. Relative to population, February 1956 production was at the rate of 1.98 pounds per capita per day, 3 percent above the rate of February last year and a little above average.

Milk production per cow in crop reporters' herds on March 1 averaged 18.96 pounds, and exceeded the previous record high reported last year by 1.3 pounds or about 8 percent. In all regions of the country, output per cow was at a record high for March 1. Compared with average, regional output per cow ranged from 11 percent above in the West to 22 percent above in the South Atlantic States, while the Nation averaged 21 percent above. On March 1, crop reporters were milking 71.9 percent of the milk cows in herd—2 percent above a year ago and the highest for the date in 32 years of record. By regions, only in the West was a smaller proportion of the cows milked than at this time last year.

Monthly Milk Production on Farms, Selected States, February 1956 ^{1/}
With Comparisons

State	Feb. : average: :1945-54:	Feb. : 1955 :	Jan. : 1956 :	Feb. : 1956 :	State	Feb. : average: :1945-54:	Feb. : 1955 :	Jan. : 1956 :	Feb. : 1956 :
Million pounds				:	Million pounds				
N.J.	84	93	99	95	Ga.	83	91	99	97
Pa.	400	472	518	507	Ky.	138	146	161	166
Ohio	351	411	458	465	Tenn.	140	148	161	158
Ind.	254	274	276	298	Ala.	89	84	92	92
Ill.	384	373	401	413	Miss.	92	102	105	110
Mich.	379	385	419	418	Ark.	80	79	81	79
Wis.	1,104	1,244	1,380	1,410	Okla.	144	124	131	138
Minn.	690	738	839	861	Texas	241	215	241	235
Iowa	432	422	474	468	Mont.	38	35	35	35
Mo.	246	259	293	284	Idaho	87	106	108	113
N.Dak.	117	124	126	137	Wyo.	17	14	16	15
S.Dak.	97	96	94	108	Utah	50	53	59	56
Nebr.	161	158	163	164	Wash.	119	123	133	129
Kans.	185	173	184	181	Oreg.	75	77	78	76
Va.	119	131	140	133	Calif.	434	512	552	530
W.Va.	51	53	56	56	Other				
N.C.	106	120	133	125	States	1,196	1,356	1,453	1,382
S.C.	40	44	46	47	U.S.	8,223	8,835	9,604	9,582

^{1/} Monthly data for other States not yet available.

With the help of the extra day in February, a new high milk output for the month was reached in 19 of the 33 States for which monthly milk production estimates are available. In 11 States, milk output was 10 percent or more above that in February 1955. On the other hand, milk production per day in February was less than a year earlier in New Jersey, Virginia, Arkansas, Montana, Oregon and California. As usual, Wisconsin surpassed all other States in milk output with 1,410 million pounds in February, followed by Minnesota with 861 million pounds, California with 530 million pounds, and Pennsylvania with 507 million pounds.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 5,134 million eggs in February - 5 percent more than in February last year and 2 percent above the 1945-54 average. The extra day in February this year accounts for about 4 percent of the increase over a year earlier. Production was above last year in all regions of the country. Increases from last year were 8 percent in the South Atlantic, 7 percent in the South Central, 6 percent in the North Atlantic and East North Central, 5 percent in the West and 1 percent in the West North Central States. Aggregate egg production for January and February was 2 percent above last year and 4 percent above average.

The rate of egg production in February was 15.9 eggs per layer, compared with 14.9 eggs last year and the average of 13.7 eggs. The extra day in February this year was mainly responsible for the 6 percent increase in eggs per layer from last year. Increases were 9 percent in the South Central and South Atlantic, 6 percent in the North Central and West, and 5 percent in the North Atlantic States.

The Nation's laying flock averaged 324 million layers in February - 1 percent less than in February last year. Numbers of layers compared with last year were down 4 percent in the West North Central States, 2 percent in the South Central and 1 percent in the West. In the East North Central and South Atlantic they were about the same as a year ago and in the North Atlantic States 1 percent above last year.

Number of layers on March 1 totaled about 319 million - 2 percent less than a year ago. The disappearance of layers from February 1 to March 1 was 9.9 million, compared with 7.4 million last year and the average of 9.3 million.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, MARCH 1

Year	: North :E. North :W. North: South : South :	: United
	:Atlantic: Central: Central:Atlantic: Central;Western :	: States

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, MARCH 1

Thousands

1945-54 (Av.)	53,985	70,945	105,158	34,444	64,160	35,731	364,423
1955 1/	55,745	63,691	91,115	31,524	46,610	36,082	324,767
1956	56,363	63,820	85,500	31,428	46,061	35,612	318,784

EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, MARCH 1

Number

1945-54 (Av.)	55.2	53.0	53.5	50.4	48.9	54.4	52.6
1955 1/	55.7	55.5	56.6	54.8	51.2	57.5	55.4
1956	57.3	57.3	58.9	57.3	54.2	58.4	57.4

1/Revised.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-February averaged 40.2 cents a dozen compared with 39.5 cents on February 15 last year. Shell egg markets during the month developed late weakness and lower prices in Midwest and East, while holding firm in the far West. Prices in the far West advanced 4 to 7 cents a dozen during the month, while in the Midwest and East, prices at the end of February were unchanged to a cent a dozen lower compared with January 31.

Farmers received an average of 21.0 cents per pound live weight for chickens (farm chickens and commercial broilers or fryers) in mid-February, compared with 23.7 cents a year earlier. Farm chickens averaged 19.9 cents and commercial broilers or fryers averaged 21.4 cents, compared with 18.8 cents and 25.2 cents, respectively, in mid-February last year. Prices for broilers or fryers declined during the early part of the month in the major producing areas as much as 3 cents a pound. Buying interest increased somewhat later in the month and prices closed 1 to 2 cents a pound lower in the major sections. Hens showed only minor price changes during the month with a fair to good demand for the light offerings of fancy quality.

Farm turkey prices on February 15 averaged 31.4 cents a pound live weight compared with 28.1 cents a year earlier. Turkey markets were steady and prices showed only minor changes during February. Buying interest was light and trading stocks were ample for the fair demand.

The average costs of the farm poultry rations in mid-February was \$3.40 per 100 pounds compared with \$3.80 in February last year. The February egg feed, farm chicken feed and turkey feed ratios were more favorable than a year ago.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	Average 1944-53	Production 1/		Indicated 1955
		1953	1954	
<u>ORANGES:</u>				
		<u>Thousand boxes</u>		
Calif., all	44,479	32,400	39,140	36,500
Navels and Misc. 2/	16,419	14,460	15,340	14,500
Valencias	28,060	17,940	23,800	22,000
Fla., all	63,090	91,300	88,400	92,000
Temples	1,129	2,200	2,500	2,800
Other early and Midseason	33,601	48,000	49,500	49,200
Valencias	28,360	41,100	36,400	40,000
Texas, all	2,946	900	1,500	1,600
Early & Midseason 2/	1,882	675	1,100	1,150
Valencias	1,064	225	400	450
Arizona, all	1,024	1,170	1,130	950
Navels and Misc. 2/	518	550	510	350
Valencias	505	620	620	600
La., all 2/	257	100	175	215
5 States 3/	111,796	125,870	130,345	131,265
Total Early & Midseason 4/	53,807	65,985	69,125	68,215
Total Valencias	57,988	59,885	61,220	63,050
<u>TANGERINES:</u>				
Fla.	4,550	5,000	5,100	4,600
All oranges & tangerines:				
5 States 3/	116,346	130,870	135,445	135,865
<u>GRAPEFRUIT:</u>				
Fla., all	31,440	42,000	34,800	39,000
Seedless	14,960	21,900	20,500	22,000
Other	16,480	20,100	14,300	17,000
Texas, all	11,980	1,200	2,500	2,200
Ariz., all	3,119	2,670	2,470	2,400
Calif., all	2,723	2,500	2,400	2,400
Desert Valleys	1,046	1,050	900	900
Other	1,677	1,450	1,500	1,500
4 States 3/	42,262	48,370	42,170	46,000
<u>LEMONS:</u>				
Calif. 3/	13,001	16,130	14,000	13,200
<u>LIMES:</u>				
Fla. 3/	248	370	380	360

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions. 2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/ Net content of box varies. In Calif. and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 85 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb. 4/ In California and Arizona, Navels and Miscellaneous.

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State and	March 1			
Division	Average 1945-54	1954	1955	1956
	P o u n d s			
Maine	14.3	16.6	17.6	18.2
N.H.	17.0	19.4	21.1	20.8
Vt.	16.2	19.7	19.6	20.2
Mass.	18.0	20.9	21.5	22.8
Conn.	18.8	22.9	22.4	23.7
N.Y.	20.4	22.7	22.1	23.5
N.J.	21.7	22.9	24.3	24.7
Pa.	19.1	21.1	21.5	22.2
N. Atl.	19.33	21.61	21.72	22.97
Ohio	16.6	19.1	20.6	21.6
Ind.	15.6	18.2	18.2	19.5
Ill.	17.3	19.7	19.4	20.9
Mich.	19.4	21.2	22.1	23.3
Wis.	19.7	22.1	21.4	23.2
E.N. Cent.	18.38	20.83	20.80	22.21
Minn.	21.2	22.6	22.8	26.3
Iowa	17.2	18.3	19.0	21.0
Mo.	11.1	12.9	12.4	13.5
N. Dak.	15.0	16.5	16.9	18.1
S. Dak.	13.2	14.9	15.2	15.9
Nebr.	16.0	18.7	17.2	18.3
Kans.	15.4	18.3	17.8	18.2
W.N. Cent.	16.41	18.29	18.31	19.25
Md.	17.2	19.0	20.0	19.6
Va.	19.2	15.3	16.0	17.0
W. Va.	10.4	11.1	11.4	12.8
N.C.	12.3	14.0	13.7	15.0
S.C.	10.9	12.0	12.7	13.4
Ga.	9.3	10.2	10.4	11.4
S. Atl.	12.29	13.92	14.42	15.05
Ky.	10.9	12.2	11.6	12.7
Tenn.	10.3	11.2	11.0	11.8
Ala.	8.6	8.6	8.3	8.7
Miss.	7.1	8.2	7.8	8.3
Ark.	7.7	8.6	8.9	9.0
La.	6.8	7.2	7.2	8.8
Okla.	10.7	11.5	12.2	14.4
Texas	8.6	10.0	8.9	9.2
S. Cent.	9.38	10.45	10.28	11.35
Mont.	14.9	16.2	16.2	16.4
Idaho	18.4	20.0	20.4	20.5
Wyo.	16.7	17.2	16.2	17.3
Colo.	16.4	18.3	19.6	19.0
Utah	18.9	20.2	21.0	19.6
Wash.	18.4	19.6	19.2	19.7
Oreg.	14.6	15.3	18.0	16.1
Calif.	20.1	22.3	21.6	22.3
West.	17.86	19.12	19.68	19.86
U.S.	15.71	17.57	17.62	18.26

1/ Averages represent daily milk production divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry). Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Averages for some less important dairy States are not shown separately.

FEBRUARY LGG PRODUCTION

State : Number of layers on:		Eggs per		Total eggs produced			
and : hand during February:		100 layers		: During February : 2 Mos. - Jan. & Feb.			
Division: 1955 1/		1956		1955 1/		1956	
	Thousands		Number			Millions	
Maine	3,302	3,310	1,624	1,694	54	56	114
N. H.	2,178	2,326	1,540	1,699	34	40	73
Vt.	966	1,024	1,683	1,769	16	18	35
Mass.	3,322	3,694	1,641	1,728	55	64	119
R. I.	385	414	1,674	1,726	6	7	14
Conn.	3,142	3,444	1,585	1,688	50	58	107
N. Y.	10,863	10,462	1,540	1,595	167	167	357
N. J.	13,218	13,984	1,450	1,494	192	209	394
Pa.	19,045	18,564	1,546	1,630	294	303	615
N. Atl.	56,421	57,222	1,538	1,611	868	922	1,828
Ohio	12,870	13,125	1,529	1,612	197	212	415
Ind.	12,636	12,886	1,557	1,624	197	209	409
Ill.	17,068	16,664	1,467	1,601	250	267	518
Mich.	9,034	9,064	1,515	1,572	137	142	291
Wis.	12,758	12,746	1,551	1,641	198	209	419
E.W.Cent.	64,366	64,485	1,521	1,611	979	1,039	2,052
Minn.	23,268	20,693	1,596	1,711	371	354	789
Iowa	25,744	25,424	1,655	1,728	426	439	900
Mo.	12,534	12,012	1,350	1,485	169	178	348
N. Dak.	3,416	3,420	1,327	1,369	45	47	95
S. Dak.	7,341	7,523	1,484	1,569	109	118	223
Nebr.	10,296	9,826	1,540	1,624	159	160	324
Kans.	9,629	9,250	1,518	1,595	146	148	297
W.W.Cent.	92,228	88,148	1,545	1,638	1,425	1,444	2,976
Del.	738	755	1,506	1,540	11	12	22
Md.	2,374	2,477	1,478	1,491	35	37	69
Va.	5,267	4,668	1,394	1,508	73	70	146
W. Va.	2,410	2,367	1,347	1,447	32	34	63
N. C.	8,591	9,099	1,366	1,508	117	137	233
S. C.	2,974	3,037	1,392	1,514	41	46	81
Ga.	6,784	6,258	1,490	1,636	101	102	205
Fla.	2,580	2,908	1,602	1,702	41	49	88
S. Atl.	31,718	31,569	1,422	1,543	451	487	907
Ky.	7,018	6,678	1,201	1,325	84	88	164
Tenn.	6,714	6,352	1,165	1,288	78	82	149
Ala.	4,680	4,755	1,305	1,412	61	67	124
Miss.	3,986	3,951	1,198	1,290	48	51	95
Ark.	3,582	3,735	1,165	1,334	42	50	79
La.	2,433	2,375	1,204	1,357	29	32	56
Okla.	5,068	4,962	1,400	1,491	71	74	140
Texas	13,776	13,556	1,380	1,470	190	199	369
S. Cent.	47,257	46,364	1,276	1,387	603	643	1,176
Mont.	1,318	1,290	1,408	1,473	19	19	40
Idaho	1,508	1,541	1,562	1,638	24	25	50
Wyo.	439	400	1,484	1,479	7	6	14
Colo.	1,954	1,846	1,411	1,520	28	28	57
N. Mex.	651	622	1,338	1,395	9	9	18
Ariz.	502	474	1,473	1,624	7	8	15
Utah	2,070	1,856	1,473	1,464	30	27	63
Nev.	122	121	1,394	1,378	2	2	4
Wash.	4,108	4,490	1,658	1,781	68	80	147
Oreg.	3,213	2,992	1,660	1,694	53	51	110
Calif.	20,612	20,322	1,574	1,694	324	344	674
West.	36,497	35,954	1,565	1,666	571	599	1,192
U.S.	328,487	323,742	1,491	1,586	4,897	5,134	10,131

1/ Revised. Revisions of monthly estimates for 1955 were published Feb. 27, 1956.
Revisions for 1950-54 will be published late in March.

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PROSPECTIVE PLANTINGS, MARCH 1, 1956

Growers' March intentions point to a moderate reduction from last year's level in the combined acreage of the Nation's crops. Feed grain acreage may be notably smaller than last year because of important reductions in corn, oats and barley. Spring planted food grains will exceed last year's total because of larger spring wheat plantings, especially of durum varieties, although rice planting will be sharply reduced. Large increases in acreage of soybeans and flax are planned.

Changes this year from early prospects for different crops may be somewhat greater than usual after all influences have been reflected. Some allotment programs, notably tobacco and durum wheat, have already been modified since farmers reported their acreage intentions about March 1. Legislation now being considered by Congress may also result in acreage shifts if adopted before planting is completed. Future weather is also a factor. Winter wheat acreage in much of the Southern Plains may still be lost from drought and wind erosion with varying possibilities for replanting to other crops. The season is somewhat backward over much of the Nation, allowing added time for late decisions. Soil moisture supplies now appear generally favorable with the exception of the Southern Plains and extensive areas in Western Corn Belt States. Western irrigation water prospects are best in years.

Present indications for the 16 crops included in this report point to a total of about 283 million acres for these crops--3.4 million acres less than in 1955. Principal reductions from last year, by crops are: corn, 2.9 million acres; oats, 2 million acres; barley, 1.3 million acres; rice, one-fourth million acres. Slight reductions in acreage are also in prospect for potatoes, sweetpotatoes, peanuts, dry beans and tobacco. Sharpest reductions on a percentage basis are in view for rice, sweetpotatoes, tobacco and dry beans. Increases are expected for soybeans amounting to 2.1 million acres, spring wheat 0.7 million acres--mostly in durum wheat, and moderate to slight increases for hay crops, sorghums, dry peas and sugar beets.

The 59 principal crops regularly included in official estimates now seem likely to have a total acreage planted or grown in 1956 of about 352 million acres. This would be the smallest total for these crops since 1942, over 3 million acres less than last year and 5.5 million less than the 10-year average. Moderate decreases are in prospect in about three-fourths of all States. Included in this tentative appraisal for 1956 is the allotted acreage of cotton, the planted winter wheat acreage as estimated last December, and approximations which seem reasonable for other crops not yet covered by survey indications.

Feed grain crops apparently will furnish the major part of the total acreage reduction from the 1955 level. Corn acreage now promises to be the smallest planted since 1926--earliest year in the series of planted acreage estimates. Corn plantings of 78.7 million acres for 1956 seem remarkably small in comparison with early years. Over 50 years ago, nearly 95 million acres of corn were harvested in the Nation annually. However, even from this year's reduced acreage yields at the 5-year average level for each State would give another 3 billion bushel crop. This is as much as had been grown in any year as recently as 1942 after hybrid corn had already become commonplace in the main Corn Belt. Decreases in corn acreage prospects are rather uniform by areas, nationally averaging 3.5 percent below last year. Oats plantings will be cut 2 million

acres or about 4 percent below the 1955 record with decreases in all except the Western and North Atlantic regions. Barley acreage will be reduced 1.3 million acres with decreases in nearly all leading States. Sorghum for all purposes seems likely to exceed last year's record acreage because of increases expected in Kansas and Nebraska. Hazards still ahead for Southern Plains winter wheat, however, make a March appraisal of sorghum acreage prospects extremely tentative.

Food grain acreage seeded this spring may exceed the 1955 total by about $\frac{1}{2}$ million acres or 3 percent largely because of the sharp increase indicated in plantings of durum wheat. The extent of durum acreage to be planted is subject to possible further increase because of enlarged acreage allotments recently approved by Congress. Present prospects are for a fifth more acreage in North Dakota, the major producer, twice last year's acreage in Minnesota and more than double in Montana. Spring wheat varieties other than durum have prospects for only slight increase. Including the 45.2 million acres of winter wheat planted, as estimated last December, the expected 14.6 million acres of all spring wheat indicate an all wheat total of 59.8 million acres, 1.5 million acres more than planted for 1955. Rice acreage will be the smallest in 10 years because of allotment reductions in all States; planting intentions point to about 1.6 million acres--13 percent less than last year.

Soybeans stand out this year as the leader in acreage expansion. The 2.1 million-acre increase indicated over the 1955 record would bring plantings to a total of 21.8 million acres, giving even greater importance to this comparative newcomer among American crops. Growers in Iowa and Minnesota expect to increase acreage sharply, in contrast with the moderate increases indicated in most other States. Flaxseed acreage is also being increased this year in response to last year's good market and favorable price supports announced for 1956. Acreage gains in North Dakota and Minnesota are expected to be chiefly responsible for the third largest National acreage of record; reduced acreages are indicated for most other important flax producing States. Peanut acreage is expected to be about 4 percent below last year's 2 million acres. Slightly more Virginia type peanuts are expected than last year in response to a recently announced allotment increase. Decreases in Southeastern and Southwestern areas, however, more than offset the Virginia-Carolina gain.

Hay acreage is expected to make a slight further gain over the 1955 level maintaining its usual one-fifth of the combined total of all harvested crops. During the past 6 years, the Nation's hay acreage has ranged close to the 74 million mark except in 1954--a year in which much late hay acreage in Southern States made only short growth or was used for pasture. Forage needs of the increasing numbers of forage consuming animals have been met during this period mainly through increases in acreages of higher yielding hays with steady gains by alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures in most areas. Silage made from hay crops has also increasingly augmented corn and other silage on many farms. These trends seem likely to continue. The 1955-56 winter feeding period which in many sections started early and is lasting late has caused numerous local hay shortages and is again emphasizing stockmen's dependence on adequate forage supplies. Most fall seeded forage crops are believed to have survived the winter; hay crops in earliest sections are making a slow but promising start.

Potato plantings are expected to be about 4 percent less than last year, with reductions in most seasonal groups. Sweet potato plantings are expected to total about one-eighth less than in the discouraging 1955 season. Based on farmers' intentions before the March 2 announcement regarding increased allotments for some types, tobacco acreage apparently would be reduced about a tenth in total, with decreases expected for most types. Some increase is likely in cigar wrapper tobaccos. Decreased plantings of dry beans are expected in all regions, with sharpest reductions in the southwest. In contrast, dry pea acreage may be about one-sixth larger with a small increase in Washington, the leading State, and a third more than last year in Idaho.

Field work for spring plantings has progressed somewhat slowly to date with many areas still held under winter's grip. Work in some earlier areas is also marking time while drenched soils have a chance to dry. Early potatoes are being cultivated in the deep South; tobacco plants in Florida are ready for setting and Kentucky tobacco beds are being seeded. Pastures and fall seeded grains are beginning to show rapid growth in the South. Soil preparation has gone ahead intermittently in the central plains as far north as Kansas, where oats and barley seeding is well advanced. In Vermont and other maple areas, maples are being tapped. The long and arduous winter has given many northern growers more than usual reason to welcome the coming of spring with its stir of field activity, pasture for livestock, and a letup in winter livestock chores.

Much could happen as the 1956 crop season develops to bring per acre yields below last year's record levels. However, such unfavorable factors are not now in sight and early pessimism concerning crop yields has become difficult in view of continuing cultural advances. Soil moisture supplies are now generally favorable except in parts of the Corn Belt and Southern Plains areas. Western snow-packs of unusual depth and water content promise adequate irrigation water supplies--in some places carrying possibilities of spring floods. Supplies of fertilizer are ample. The seeming slowness of the opening of spring work can be quickly offset by a few good field days once farm machinery gets in action.

Users of data presented in this report should realize that actual plantings may vary considerably from interpretations of growers' early season intentions. Plans may be changed by changed crop acreage allotment provisions or entirely new farm programs which may be adopted after growers' reports were mailed. Also, that important partner on every farm, the weather, may have a deciding influence. Growers also may change their ideas of the likely profitableness of different crops as planting time approaches and more information, including this report, becomes available. Production computations and statements involving five-year average yields in commodity comments which follow are furnished as convenient aids for the consideration of users of the report. The Crop Reporting Board makes no production forecast at this early date which is much in advance of determination of acreage for harvest and evaluation of yield prospects.

CORN: Corn plantings at 78.7 million acres will be the lowest in 31 years of record if farmers do not exceed the acreage intended about March 1. This indicated acreage would be 3.5 percent below plantings last year and 7 percent below average. In the past 10 years, final estimates of plantings have varied from intentions by as much as 4 percent under to 1 percent over with the average about 1 percent under the prospective acreage. By March 1, most farmers in commercial areas had their individual corn allotments or knew about the change in county allotments. The allotment in 840 commercial counties this year is 43.3 million acres compared with 49.8 million acres in 805 commercial counties a year ago.

The intended drop in planted acreage is quite uniform by areas. The comparatively wide price spread between C.C.C. loan price and market price for the 1955 crop is a factor influencing many producers to plant within allotments this year.

Intended plantings in the Corn Belt, at 56.1 million acres, are about 3.3 percent below plantings last year. Acreage declines from last year are 6 percent in Kansas, 5 percent in Iowa, Illinois and Michigan, 4 percent in Nebraska, 3 percent in Missouri and South Dakota, 2 percent in Indiana and Minnesota and 1 percent in Ohio. In Wisconsin, where about 40 percent of the acreage is usually cut for silage, an increase of 2 percent is indicated.

All States in the South Atlantic area indicate acreage decreases ranging from 2 to 6 percent, with North Carolina and Georgia prospects down 4 percent. In the North Atlantic area, intentions are to plant less corn in all major States.

Nearly all States in the South Central area expect acreage to decline with the sharpest decrease in Texas. Changes in the Western States are rather small except for a sharp decline in irrigation areas of California, Arizona and Colorado where acreage had increased sharply the preceding year.

If the intended corn acreage is planted and if the 1956 yield per acre should equal the 1950-54 average, by States, the production of all corn this year would be approximately 3 billion bushels or about 5 percent less than last year and nearly 2 percent under the 10-year average.

WHEAT: Acreage of all spring wheat planted in 1956 will be nearly one million acres larger than in 1955, if growers carry out their planting intentions as of March 1. Intentions point to a seeding of 14.6 million acres this year, 5 percent more than last year but still the third smallest acreage of record. The 10-year average is 20.1 million acres seeded to all spring wheat. A total of 59.8 million acres of all wheat is indicated by combining the intended seeded acreage of spring wheat with the acreage of winter wheat planted as estimated last December. This is an increase of 1.5 million acres from the 58.3 million acres planted for the 1955 wheat crop.

Intended plantings of durum wheat amount to 2 million acres and would be the largest acreage planted since 1953. The prospective acreage may be altered by liberalized durum acreage allotments announced in mid-March -- after farmers returned their intentions reports. Therefore, the indicated increases may be partially explained by farmers' expectations of larger durum allotments. Another factor is the relative success of the crop in 1955 when much of the acreage escaped serious rust damage, which had taken

a heavy toll of the 1953 and 1954 crops, North Dakota farmers, who produce the bulk of the crop, intended a 20 percent increase in seedings as of March 1. The largest relative increases are indicated from outside the main durum area. Montana producers are planning to more than double the 1955 acreage and Minnesota acreage will be twice that seeded last year.

The acreage of other spring wheat that farmers intend to plant is indicated at 12.6 million acres. This would be nearly 1 percent more than the acreage planted in 1955 but nearly 5 million acres or 28 percent below average. North Dakota accounts for more than half of the total indicated acreage with Montana and South Dakota each intending to seed a sixth or more of the total acreage. The intended acreage in these three States accounts for 86 percent of the total acreage.

If yields per planted acre this year should equal the 1950-54 average, by States, and acreage planted equals that indicated by farmers as of March 1, an all spring wheat crop of 188 million bushels would be produced. Based on conditions as of December 1, 1955, a winter wheat crop of 735 million bushels was indicated for 1956. These add to an all wheat total of 923 million bushels. In 1955, an all wheat crop of 938 million bushels was produced.

OATS: Oats acreage seeded last fall and this spring will be the fourth largest of record if farmers carry out their intentions as indicated on March 1. This year farmers plan to seed 46,063,000 acres, 4 percent less than the record oats acreage seeded in 1955 but 4 percent more than the 10-year average. The decline from the high 1955 acreage was not altogether unexpected. Seeded oats acreage had increased steadily since 1951, establishing a new high in 1954 which in turn was exceeded by the 1955 acreage.

This year's decline is due chiefly to a leveling off after four years of increases, a drop in prices to the lowest level since 1942, and to record high stocks of oats on hand this January 1.

In the North Central States, which include about 70 percent of the Nation's acreage, March 1 intentions indicate a reduction of 3 percent below last year. Iowa, the largest oats producing State with almost 13 percent of the U. S. acreage, will have the same acreage as in 1955. Growers in other States in the North Central region indicate they will have the same or smaller acreages than seeded in 1955. All regions, except the West and the North Atlantic where increases of 1 percent are indicated, will seed less acreage than in 1955.

If farmers' intentions, as expressed on March 1, are carried out and the yields per seeded acre equal the 5-year (1950-54) average, by States, oats production in 1956 would be about 1,348 million bushels. This would be 14 percent less than the record 1955 crop and 1 percent below average.

BARLEY: Seedings made last fall together with those made and to be made this spring point to a total of 14.8 million acres of barley for

1956. This would be 8 percent less than the 16 million planted for the 1955 crop--otherwise the largest since 1943. A seeded acreage of this size would be 26 percent greater than the 1945-54 average. Compared with 1955, acreage changes, by States, are mixed. Growers in major barley States in the North Central area, particularly North Dakota and Minnesota, and in Montana are planning substantial decreases following disappointing yields and lower prices in 1955. Of the other leading barley States, increases are shown for California, Oregon and Nebraska. No change is indicated for Colorado.

About 52 percent of the Nation's intended seedings are in North Dakota, Montana, Minnesota and California. In North Dakota and Montana where record acreages were planted last year, intentions indicate reductions of 10 percent and 16 percent, respectively. Intended seedings in Minnesota are 19 percent below last year. California, with a 1 percent increase, will have the third largest seeded acreage of record, exceeded only by 1950 and 1954.

Intentions of growers in Oregon point to a record large acreage this year--2 percent above the previous record in 1955. Increases in this State are partly the result of loss of fall sown grains from the severe winter. Most other States in the West indicate decreases in acreage.

If conditions permit growers to carry out their intentions, and if yields per seeded acre equal the 1950-54 average, by States, 1956 production of barley will approximate 353 million bushels. This outturn would be the fifth largest of record and would compare with 391 million bushels produced in 1955, and the 10-year average of 276 million bushels.

RICE: Rice growers plan to reduce their acreage about 13 percent below last year, primarily to keep within allotments, according to March 1 reports. If these intentions materialize, the 1,597,000 acres seeded to rice would be 16 percent below the 10-year average and the smallest since 1946.

In each State, growers rather uniformly expect to seed most of the allotted acreage. If these intentions materialize, the smallest acreage since 1951 would be seeded in Mississippi, the smallest since 1950 in Arkansas and California, the smallest since 1935 in Louisiana and the smallest since 1946 in Texas. Compared with last year, present intentions are to seed 11 percent less acreage in Arkansas, 14 percent less in Louisiana, Texas and California, and 15 percent less in Mississippi.

Land preparations began in February in the Southern States although wet fields have retarded these operations in some areas. However, the reduced acreage is expected to be seeded on time even if wet fields encourage more than the usual amount of seeding by airplanes. Some early varieties will be seeded during March in Texas and Louisiana, weather permitting, but seeding is not expected to become general there until about April 1 and about a month later in Arkansas and Mississippi. Land preparations have begun in California, although some field work has been delayed because of wet soils.

If these intended seedings materialize and if yields per acre equal the 1953-55 average by States, the 1956 production of rice would amount to about 41.4 million equivalent 100# bags--23 percent less than the 53.4 million bags produced in 1955 and the smallest crop since 1950.

ALL SORGHUMS: The acreage planted to sorghums in 1956 will be the largest of record if farmers carry out their March intentions. The prospective 24.2 million acres would be only slightly above the acreage planted to this crop last year but 68 percent above the 10-year average. Acreage controls on wheat and cotton accounted for much of the expansion in the total acreage planted to sorghums the past two years.

Five States--Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Oklahoma and Texas--have 89 percent of the Nation's total intended sorghum acreage. Of these, only Kansas and Nebraska expect increased plantings in 1956. Texas shows the same acreage as last year, and a reduced acreage is indicated for Colorado and Oklahoma. Many comparatively minor sorghum producing States expect increased plantings this year. Actual plantings of sorghums will, of course, depend on weather conditions, wheat abandonment and other factors.

The quantity of sorghum grain in prospect for 1956 cannot be forecast at this time. However, if March 1 planting intentions are carried out and if the trend toward a larger proportion of grain varieties continues, a crop of about 248 million bushels of sorghum grain would be produced, based on yields per acre equivalent to the 1950-54 average, by States. This outturn would exceed by 6 percent the 1955 crop of 233 million bushels and would be 80 percent larger than the 1945-54 average of 138 million bushels.

HAY: March 1 intentions of farmers and ranchers were to harvest 74.3 million acres of hay in 1956. This acreage would be only slightly above last year's total of 74 million, and the 10-year average of 73.8 million acres. Intentions indicate a small reduction from last year in wild hay, and an increase in tame hay. If yields per acre should equal the 1950-54 average, by States, a production of about 105.3 million tons would be realized from the prospective acreage. This tonnage would exceed the 10-year average by about 3 million tons, but would fall nearly $4\frac{1}{2}$ million tons short of the record 1955 production.

In the North Central region where over half the Nation's hay acreage is concentrated, growers' intentions are to harvest approximately the same acreage as last year. Indicated decreases in Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas are offset by increases in Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and the Dakotas. In the eastern part of this region, new seedlings came through the winter in good condition, and hay prospects are generally good. But in the western part, new seedlings were thinned by last year's late summer and fall drought and by the dry winter. The feeding demand during the past winter has been heavy and growers intend to harvest more acres to replenish feed reserves.

Elsewhere in the country there is little change in acreage to be harvested this year. Intentions in South Atlantic, South Central and Western regions indicate increases of 1 to 2 percent--somewhat comparable to increased numbers in livestock on farms. Some notable exceptions are the intentions to harvest more hay in Washington and Oregon where stocks of hay are low and prices are significantly higher than last year. In Montana, Idaho, and several other Western States, plans to harvest more hay this year reflect the hard winter which has caused a heavy drain on hay stockpiles. Cattle numbers in the majority of the Western States are larger than last year and plans for 1956 are geared closely with future needs for hay.

FLAXSEED: Intentions of farmers as of March 1 were to plant 5,465,000 acres of flaxseed for harvest in 1956. This would be 5 percent more than the 5,192,000 acres seeded last year and the third largest acreage in 37 years of record. The largest seeding was made in 1943 when 6,182,000 acres were sown.

Intended acreage in the leading flaxseed States--North Dakota and Minnesota--is up 5 and 18 percent, respectively from last year. North Dakota with a prospective acreage of 3,459,000 would have 63 percent of the total seedings and Minnesota with 1,062,000 acres indicated would account for 19 percent of the Nation's flaxseed acreage. Factors causing the increases in the main growing areas are a shift from barley to flax, an increase in the cash price of flaxseed in recent months, and a higher support price announced for the 1956 crop. Reduced acreages are indicated for most of the other flax producing States. South Dakota, the third leading State, is expected to reduce seeding by 5 percent and Montana growers plan a 10 percent reduction; Texas and California will have about one-fifth less acreage than in 1955.

If yields per planted acre should approximate the 1950-54 average, the intended acreage would produce a crop of about 45 million bushels. Production was 40,638,000 bushels in 1955 and the 10-year average is 37,812,000 bushels.

SOYBEANS: Growers intend to plant a record acreage of soybeans if they carry out their intentions reported on March 1. Indications point to 21.8 million acres to be planted alone for all purposes in 1956. This is nearly 11 percent above the 19.7 million acres last year, the previous high. The government support price for 1956 crop soybeans was announced well in advance of the time farmers reported their March intentions. However, the degree of farmers' compliance with the provisions of the corn allotment program and the ability to plant other spring crops due to weather may affect the acreage planted to soybeans.

The increase planned in soybean plantings is general in all producing areas ranging from a 9 percent increase in the South Central States to a 13 percent increase over last year in the South Atlantic States. The heavy producing North Central States expect an increase of nearly 11 percent over 1955. All producing States in this area expect increases except Nebraska which reported the same as last year and Kansas where a decline is indicated. Sharp acreage increases are reported in both Minnesota and Iowa. The combined increase in the two States amounts to nearly a million acres or close to one-half the U. S. total increase over last year. Moderate increases of 6 percent are reported for both Indiana and Illinois, while Missouri indicates a 5 percent gain over 1955.

In the South Atlantic area, where yields were relatively good in 1955, increases are expected in all producing States except the very minor acreage in West Virginia. The sharpest increases are indicated for Delaware and Maryland. In the South Central area, increases are moderate in most States with decreases reported in both Kentucky and Oklahoma. The indicated acreage in Alabama is the same as last year.

Growers do not report on the acreage of soybeans intended for harvest as beans on March 1, and no forecasts of such acreage or production of soybeans for beans are made at this time. However, if intentions are carried out for soybeans planted alone for all purposes and about the same proportion of the total acreage is harvested for beans as in the last two years, about 20.2 million acres would be utilized for this purpose. Applying the 1950-54 average yield, by States, to the computed acreage for beans results in an indicated production of about 410 million bushels. This would be about 10 percent above the record crop of 371 million bushels produced in 1955.

PEANUTS: Farmers' reports as of March 1 indicate that they intend to plant 1,923,000 acres of peanuts alone for all purposes in 1956. This is 4 percent below the 2,004,000 acres grown alone in 1955, and 35 percent below the 1945-54 average. These intentions include peanuts to be grown for picking and threshing, hogging off and for other purposes.

In the Virginia-Carolina area, growers intend to plant about 5 percent more acreage than in 1955. An allotment increase for Virginia type peanuts was announced on February 21 and farmers in this area may not have been fully informed of this increase when making their March intentions report. Growers in the Southeastern area plan to plant about 5 percent fewer acres to peanuts grown alone for all purposes than in 1955, while in the Southwestern area present intentions are to plant about 7 percent less than in 1955.

The first official estimates of the acreage and production of peanuts for picking and threshing for the 1956 crop will not be made until August. However, based on average relationship by States for the 1950-54 period between acres grown alone and acres picked and threshed, a total of 1,513,000 acres is indicated for picking and threshing this year. The 1956 allotment of acres for picking and threshing is 1,650,342 acres. It should be noted that the average used in this computation includes 1954 a year in which, due to the drouth, farmers picked and threshed less than the usual percentage of the acreage planted alone. Applying the 1950-54 average yields to the 1,513,000 acres indicated for picking and threshing indicates a 1956 crop of 1.3 billion pounds. Last year's production is currently estimated at 1.6 billion pounds.

DRY BEANS: Growers intend to plant 1,535,000 acres of dry beans in 1956, according to reports as of March 1. This is about 8 percent less than last year and with the exceptions of 1951, 1952, and 1953 is the lowest planted acreage since 1923.

Decreased plantings are indicated for all regions, with the sharpest decrease in the Southwest (Pinto) area. At the time most farmers reported their intended acreage, the 1956 government support program for dry beans had not been announced. The 1956 program was announced March 1 with the support at 70 percent of parity or \$6.31 per hundred-weight.

In the Northeast group of States, only Maine shows an increase over last year. Michigan indicates only a slight reduction but New

York, which had an adverse harvesting season expects a decline of about 12 percent from 1955. The Northwest group shows a slight decline. Increases are reported in Montana and also in Washington where newly irrigated land is being brought under cultivation with a considerable portion put into dry beans. These increases were not enough to offset reductions in Nebraska, Idaho and Wyoming. The Pinto producing States of the Southwest are down sharply from last year with Colorado, the heaviest Pinto producer, showing a drop of 14 percent from 1955. In California, the all Lima acreage is reported about the same as last year but "other" dry beans show a drop of about 15 percent.

If the acreage now indicated is planted and yields per planted acre approximate the 1950-54 average, by States, the 1956 production would be about 17.9 million bags (100 pounds uncleaned basis) or almost a million bags less than were produced in 1955.

DRY PEAS: Growers' reports as of March 1 indicate they intend to plant 377,000 acres of dry peas (including acreage planted for seed). This would be an increase of 16 percent over the acreage planted in 1955 and slightly larger than the 10-year average.

Washington, the principal producing State, expects a 4 percent increase over last year. In Idaho, the second largest producing State, growers intend to increase acreage more than a third over last year with a large part of the increase expected in North Idaho. The minor producing States report no significant changes from the relatively small acreages planted last year.

No estimate of production is made until July. However, if the planted yield per acre, by States, should equal the 1950-54 average and the March 1 acreage intentions are carried out, production would be about 4.5 million bags (uncleaned basis). A crop of this size would be substantially larger than the 2.8 million bags produced last year and above the 10-year average production of 4.2 million bags.

SUGAR BEETS: As of March 1, sugar beet growers reported intentions to plant 829,000 acres of sugar beets for sugar this year, an increase of about 4 percent from the 798,300 acres planted last year, but 2 percent below the 10-year average. Acreage allotted for harvest this year at 850,000 acres is the same as last year. Largest percentage increases over last year are shown for Michigan and Wisconsin where growers in 1955 planted well below their allotments. Colorado growers who were prevented by dry weather from planting their full allotments in 1955 are expected to increase their acreage 6 percent. In California, where acreage is expected to be 4 percent above 1955, persistent rains and wet fields have delayed plantings of the spring beet acreage and only about 40 percent of the acreage had been planted by March 1 in contrast to 64 percent in 1955 and 69 percent in 1954. Prospects for the Imperial Valley crop of fall planted beets are highly favorable and the crop is well along with harvest expected to start about mid-April.

No official forecast of production of sugar beets will be made until July. However, as an indication of possible production, if 1950-54 average yields per planted acre are applied to the indicated 1956 acreage by States 11.8 million tons would be indicated. Production in 1955 amounted to 12,498,000 tons.

TOBACCO: Farmers' reports as of March 1 indicate intentions to plant 1,365,000 acres of all types of tobacco, a reduction of 10 percent from last year.

On March 2, legislation was signed by the President providing increases over the allotments proclaimed earlier for burley, fire-cured, dark air-cured and Maryland tobaccos. This occurred after most farmers' intentions reports for this survey were completed and before individual growers knew what their final 1956 allotments would be. There is no way of knowing to what extent farmers took into account the possibility of higher acreage allotments in reporting their planting intentions. Since the new acreage allotments for burley, fire-cured and dark air-cured are practically the same as in 1955, the acreage finally planted for these types may be approximately the same as last year. For Maryland tobacco, however, the March 2 announcement brings the allotment to approximately the acreage allotted for the 1953 crop--the last year quotas were in effect for Maryland tobacco--when harvested acreage was estimated at 45,000 acres. The tobacco estimates shown in this report are based on interpretations of farmers' reports submitted before the changes in allotments were made and therefore represent farmers' intentions prior to the announcement providing increased allotments for some types.

Flue-cured types are expected to total 880,200 acres, down 11 percent from the 991,700 acres harvested last year. Should the yield per acre equal the 1950-54 average by States, the flue-cured crop would total 1,118 million pounds, compared with last year's crop of 1,504 million pounds. In appraising production prospects, it should be borne in mind that the five-year average yield does not make allowance for trend, an important factor in tobacco yield relationships.

As of March 1, Burley growers planned to set 300,300 acres, a reduction of 7 percent from last year. The 1950-54 average yield per acre by States, applied to the acreage for 1956 computes to 416 million pounds.

Intended acreages of fire-cured and dark air-cured tobaccos are expected to total 45,900 and 23,400 acres, respectively. Fire-cured would be down 4 percent and dark air-cured down 5 percent from last year's acreage.

Growers of cigar tobaccos report intentions to plant 70,600 acres, 5 percent fewer than the 74,400 acres harvested last year. Acreages of binder types are expected to be 13 percent below last year. Miami Valley filler (types 42-44) acreage is indicated down by one-fifth, although Pennsylvania seedleaf (type 41) is expected to be the same as last year. Acreages of cigar wrapper tobaccos, both in the Connecticut Valley and Georgia-Florida, are expected to be larger than last year.

POTATOES: Growers of potatoes reported on March 1 intentions to plant 1,393,600 acres in 1956, or 4 percent less than the acreage planted in 1955 and 25 percent less than the 10-year average. The reduction from last year is general for all seasonal groups. Acreage is down 9 percent in the 13 early States, 4 percent in the 7 intermediate States and 3 percent in the 29 late States.

Acreage intended in the 29 late States is 1,065,300 compared with 1,096,200 acres planted in 1955 and the 10-year average of 1,357,300 acres. Declines were reported in all of the 9 Eastern and 9 Central late States except Maine, West Virginia, Illinois, Iowa and South Dakota where the acreages intended for 1956 show no change from 1955. In the 11 Western States, intended increases over 1955 were reported for Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado and Washington. The other 7 Western States showed no change or only slight reductions from the 1955 planted acreage. Growers have indicated a reduction in the late summer acreage in Idaho, Colorado and Oregon. In Washington, an increase in acreage is expected for both the summer and fall crops.

The intended acreage for the intermediate States is indicated at 95,700 acres compared with 99,800 acres planted in 1955 and 156,800, the 10-year average. New Jersey, Virginia and Kentucky, which planted 72,500 acres in 1955, indicate a decline of 7 percent for 1956.

The intentions reported by growers in the early States totaled 232,600 acres, which compares with 255,900 planted in 1955. All major States in this group except Florida expect a decline in acreage in 1956. California late spring acreage, at 62,000 acres for 1956, is 10 percent below the planted acreage in 1955.

If growers carry out the intended acreage in 1956 as indicated on March 1 and if the 5-year average yield per planted acre is obtained, by States, a production of 361,093,000 bushels can be expected. This production compares with 381,631,000 bushels harvested in 1955 and the 1945-54 average of 398,357,000 bushels.

If the acreage indicated by the March "intentions" report materializes, the planted acreage in 1956 will be 6 percent larger than the acreage guide of 1,316,300 acres recommended by the Department for the country. Such plantings probably would produce a crop about 19 million bushels in excess of the Department's marketing guide of 342 million bushels. For the 29 late States, prospective plantings also exceed the acreage guide by 6 percent. Under average growing conditions, the "intended" acreage in the 29 late States would produce a crop about 16 million bushels in excess of the marketing guide for these States.

SWEETPOTATOES: Acreage intentions on sweetpotatoes for 1956 are reported at 322,800 acres, 11 percent below the 1955 planted acreage and 31 percent below the 10-year average. The reduction in the 1956 intended acreage is apparently the result of the relatively low prices received for the 1955 crop. The decline is quite general in all areas

(Continued on page 32)

United States-Planted and harvested acreage of certain crops, 1939-1956

Year	Corn, all		All Spring Wheat		Oats	
	Planted	Harvested	Planted	Harvested	Planted	Harvested
	1/ Thousand acres	1/ Thousand acres	1/ Thousand acres	1/ Thousand acres	1/ Thousand acres	1/ Thousand acres
1939	91,639	88,279	16,648	14,988	38,203	33,460
1940	88,692	86,429	18,284	17,178	39,315	35,431
1941	86,837	85,357	16,662	16,157	41,841	38,161
1942	88,818	87,367	14,145	13,753	43,018	38,197
1943	94,341	92,060	17,469	16,792	43,467	38,914
1944	95,475	94,014	19,369	18,624	44,141	39,741
1945	79,261	87,625	18,729	18,143	46,025	41,739
1946	88,898	87,585	19,351	18,734	46,515	42,812
1947	85,038	82,888	20,066	19,584	42,058	37,855
1948	85,522	84,778	20,013	19,455	43,838	39,280
1949	86,745	85,602	22,728	21,496	43,318	39,236
1950	82,858	81,817	18,888	18,357	45,464	40,733
1951	83,283	80,736	22,264	21,669	41,682	36,525
1952	82,409	81,099	21,607	20,234	42,766	38,422
1953	81,730	80,608	21,791	20,841	43,875	39,217
1954	82,409	80,369	15,938	15,123	47,532	42,291
1955	81,577	79,955	13,891	13,548	48,021	40,933
1956 2/	78,686	---	14,605	---	46,063	---

	Barley		Tobacco	Flaxseed		Rice	
Year	Planted 1/	Har- vested	Har- vested	Planted	Harvested	Planted	Harvested
	Thousand acres	Thousand acres	Thousand acres	Thousand acres	Thousand acres	Thousand acres	Thousand acres
1939	15,513	12,739	2,000	2,339	2,171	1,045	1,045
1940	15,689	13,525	1,410	3,364	3,182	1,090	1,069
1941	15,857	14,276	1,306	3,462	3,266	1,263	1,214
1942	19,686	16,958	1,377	4,698	4,408	1,490	1,457
1943	17,474	14,900	1,458	6,182	5,691	1,517	1,472
1944	14,352	12,301	1,750	2,887	2,610	1,503	1,480
1945	11,745	10,454	1,821	3,953	3,785	1,512	1,499
1946	11,467	10,380	1,961	2,641	2,432	1,595	1,582
1947	11,981	10,955	1,852	4,264	4,129	1,719	1,708
1948	13,063	11,905	1,554	5,121	4,973	1,826	1,804
1949	11,132	9,872	1,623	5,348	5,048	1,883	1,857
1950	13,100	11,153	1,599	4,274	4,090	1,632	1,620
1951	10,869	9,436	1,780	4,116	3,904	1,998	1,967
1952	9,359	8,244	1,771	3,444	3,303	2,006	1,965
1953	9,659	8,586	1,633	4,640	4,456	2,174	2,129
1954	14,759	13,183	1,667	5,869	5,589	2,600	2,542
1955	16,102	14,247	1,510	5,192	4,922	1,842	1,822
1956 2	14,773	---	1,366	5,465	---	1,597	---

United States-Planted and harvested acreage of certain crops, 1939-1956

Year	Sorghums					Sugar Beets	
	Planted	Harvested	Harv.	Harv.	Harv.	Planted	Harvested
	all	for	for	for	for		
	purposes	grain	forage	silage	sirup		
	Thousand acres	Thousand acres	Thousand acres	Thousand acres	Thousand acres	Thousand acres	Thousand acres
1939	17,863	4,760	9,826	904	189	993	918
1940	21,208	6,374	11,729	1,081	186	971	912
1941	18,800	6,015	10,481	1,233	176	796	755
1942	16,082	5,991	7,865	927	221	1,048	954
1943	17,726	6,889	8,404	913	207	619	550
1944	18,458	9,386	7,586	879	187	633	555
1945	15,668	6,324	7,357	671	146	775	713
1946	14,266	6,669	5,957	623	154	905	802
1947	11,277	5,480	4,590	649	131	968	879
1948	13,214	7,317	4,680	602	80	800	694
1949	11,064	6,592	3,633	511	53	768	687
1950	16,050	10,335	4,361	654	58	1,014	925
1951	15,027	8,487	4,660	802	45	758	691
1952	12,381	5,061	4,925	708	41	719	665
1953	14,651	6,150	5,266	979	41	795	745
1954	20,233	11,218	5,703	1,164	48	964	876
1955	24,113	12,597	6,730	1,574	54	798	746
1956 2/	24,198	---	---	---	---	829	---

Year	Potatoes		Sweetpotatoes		Beans, dry edible	
	Planted	Harvested	Planted	Harvested	Planted	Harvested
	Thousand acres	Thousand acres	Thousand acres	Thousand acres	Thousand acres	Thousand acres
1939	2,867	2,813	735	728	1,876	1,679
1940	2,886	2,832	652	648	2,079	1,903
1941	2,749	2,693	731	731	2,250	2,019
1942	2,755	2,671	688	687	2,102	1,925
1943	3,355	3,239	870	857	2,599	2,362
1944	2,878	2,780	732	726	2,155	1,996
1945	2,729	2,664	652	646	1,659	1,487
1946	2,571	2,527	643	637	1,704	1,622
1947	2,034	2,001	563	547	1,856	1,778
1948	2,007	1,981	461	455	1,996	1,938
1949	1,778	1,759	478	472	1,936	1,885
1950	1,712	1,696	502	492	1,656	1,512
1951	1,359	1,334	320	314	1,519	1,408
1952	1,421	1,402	333	325	1,307	1,261
1953	1,549	1,525	357	351	1,436	1,397
1954	1,426	1,408	352	344	1,693	1,557
1955	1,452	1,407	364	357	1,660	1,567
1956 2/	1,394	---	323	---	1,535	---

United States-Planted and harvested acreage of certain crops, 1939-1956

Year	Peas, dry field		Soybeans 3/		Peanuts 3/	
	Planted	Harvested	Grown alone	Harvested for beans	Grown alone	Picked and threshed
	Thousand acres	Thousand acres	Thousand acres	Thousand acres	Thousand acres	Thousand acres
1939	238	169	9,565	4,315	2,563	1,908
1940	314	247	10,487	4,807	2,599	2,052
1941	379	291	10,068	5,889	2,451	1,900
1942	518	493	13,696	9,894	4,329	3,355
1943	825	795	14,191	10,397	4,775	3,528
1944	752	719	13,118	10,245	3,851	3,068
1945	549	518	13,056	10,740	3,853	3,160
1946	515	492	11,706	9,932	3,883	3,141
1947	544	513	13,052	11,411	4,094	3,377
1948	315	298	11,987	10,682	3,824	3,296
1949	383	354	11,872	10,482	2,765	2,308
1950	256	233	15,129	13,814	2,670	2,268
1951	327	294	15,190	13,545	2,592	2,009
1952	228	211	15,927	14,338	1,936	1,460
1953	282	262	16,367	14,679	1,877	1,528
1954	290	269	18,618	16,971	1,936	1,394
1955	325	292	19,669	18,559	2,004	1,685
1956 2/	377	---	21,760	---	1,923	---

Year	All harvested	Hay Annual legume hay	Grain hay 1/	Planted or grown	16 Crops 4/ Harvested
	Thousand acres	Thousand acres	Thousand acres	Thousand acres	Thousand acres
1939	69,243	8,311	3,913	262,969	250,276
1940	73,058	8,778	3,981	271,315	262,070
1941	73,136	7,241	3,637	269,598	263,248
1942	74,827	7,338	2,724	280,975	270,370
1943	77,004	7,987	2,900	294,199	282,837
1944	77,639	6,304	2,844	291,326	283,240
1945	76,697	5,458	2,726	281,124	273,296
1946	73,741	4,814	2,488	275,508	268,916
1947	74,666	4,772	2,461	269,187	261,902
1948	71,817	4,358	2,229	271,087	264,658
1949	71,464	3,377	2,829	269,432	263,039
1950	74,368	3,199	2,616	275,629	268,207
1951	74,442	3,060	2,408	272,334	262,237
1952	74,454	2,831	3,271	266,220	258,502
1953	73,996	2,680	2,832	271,553	263,125
1954	72,710	2,566	3,143	283,543	273,157
1955	73,984	2,322	3,783	286,644	284,223
1956 2/	74,305	---	---	283,280	---

United States--Planted and harvested acreage of certain crops, 1939-1956

Year	Winter wheat	Rye	Cotton	Cowpeas
	Planted in	Harvested	Harvested	Grown alone
	preceding fall 1/	Harvested	5/	Harv. for peas
	Thousand acres	Thousand acres	Thousand acres	Thousand acres
1939	46,154	37,681	3,822	24,683
1940	43,536	36,095	3,204	23,805
1941	46,045	39,778	3,573	23,861
1942	38,855	36,020	3,792	22,236
1943	38,515	34,563	2,652	22,602
1944	46,821	41,125	2,132	21,900
1945	50,463	47,024	1,850	21,610
1946	52,227	48,371	1,597	19,956
1947	58,248	54,935	1,991	19,617
1948	58,332	52,963	2,058	17,029
1949	61,177	54,414	1,554	17,584
1950	52,399	43,253	1,744	21,330
1951	55,784	39,823	1,710	22,911
1952	56,730	50,692	1,383	1,189
1953	56,998	46,820	1,384	22,911
1954	46,631	39,156	1,717	1,266
1955	44,393	33,674	2,066	27,914
1956 2/	45,203	---	---	27,439

Year	Buckwheat	Alfalfa	Red	Alsike	Sweet-	Lespe-	Timothy
	seed	seed	clover	clover	clover	deza	seed
	Planted	Harvested	Harv. 6/	Harv. 6/	Harv. 6/	Harv. 6/	Harv.
	Thousand acres	Thousand acres	Thousand acres	Thousand acres	Thousand acres	Thousand acres	Thousand acres
1939	401	370	1,013.2	1,350.3	135.4	557.3	627.4
1940	420	388	965.7	2,046.7	165.1	351.4	705.2
1941	355	337	803.2	1,408.0	119.7	350.6	813.0
1942	403	375	603.7	1,181.9	89.4	230.1	747.4
1943	528	505	779.3	1,389.1	103.9	183.1	808.0
1944	531	508	982.0	2,411.8	125.0	292.2	1,196.6
1945	477	401	880.6	2,162.5	142.5	248.2	951.9
1946	408	383	1,182.2	2,581.0	153.8	245.2	966.1
1947	545	505	1,014.7	1,432.6	124.7	229.1	767.0
1948	348	330	644.9	1,822.5	128.7	208.8	948.1
1949	281	269	1,102.4	1,359.6	89.0	360.8	1,060.5
1950	291	253	926.6	2,556.3	95.9	546.9	746.2
1951	220	201	883.5	1,458.0	93.5	308.9	638.8
1952	175	161	1,339.5	1,704.7	70.6	271.6	678.0
1953	188	175	948.2	1,449.0	62.3	227.3	514.0
1954	176	150	1,048.5	933.6	51.7	268.6	576.5
1955	135	117	1,373.8	1,384.0	58.3	256.0	926.5
1956 2/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

United States-Planted and harvested acreage of certain crops, 1939-1956

	Sugarcane			Commercial vegetables			59 Crops 9/
Year	Broomcorn: harvested:	harvested: For	For	11 for	28 for	Planted	
	sugar and seed	sirup	process- ing 7/	fresh market 8/	or grown	Harvested	
	Thousand acres	Thousand acres	Thousand acres	Thousand acres	Thousand acres	Thousand acres	Thousand acres
1939	228	276.0	142	1,155	1,927	342,870	322,109
1940	298	271.9	100	1,400	1,861	348,050	331,731
1941	250	286.6	110	1,656	1,829	347,857	335,513
1942	230	315.7	113	1,978	1,798	351,521	339,508
1943	244	303.9	126	1,929	1,733	361,730	347,966
1944	382	294.3	118	1,940	2,055	365,834	352,868
1945	286	285.4	131	1,919	2,066	356,324	345,546
1946	300	310.9	114	2,058	2,219	353,041	343,012
1947	236	322.2	103	1,868	2,001	356,182	346,380
1948	207	334.6	67	1,699	1,973	359,484	348,047
1949	291	338.8	58	1,741	2,138	365,310	352,384
1950	212	333.5	49	1,615	2,165	353,808	337,085
1951	262	318.9	33	1,868	1,975	362,386	336,318
1952	258	338.7	29	1,815	2,016	356,082	341,922
1953	260	344.0	27	1,811	2,129	359,800	341,152
1954	253	305.3	28	1,743	2,159	355,983	338,704
1955	314	289.1	25	1,705	2,122	355,476	333,329
1956 2/	---	---	---	---	---	10/352,337	---

1/Part of the acreage shown as planted to wheat, oats, and barley is included in "grain hay".

2/As indicated by March 1 reports from farmers on acreage intended.

3/The acreage "grown alone" excludes acreage interplanted with other crops.

4/The "planted or grown" acreage is the sum of the "planted" and "grown alone" acreages listed plus tobacco and hay harvested, but excludes "annual legume hay" and "grain hay" which are largely duplicated. The total harvested acreages shown is the sum of the harvested items listed less the acreage of peanut vine hay harvested, most of which is duplicated under peanuts picked and threshed.

5/Acreage in cultivation July 1.

6/Acreage partially duplicated.

7/Asparagus, lima beans, snap beans, beets, cabbage (sauerkraut), sweet corn, cucumbers, green peas, pimientos, spinach, and tomatoes.

8/Principal vegetables grown for fresh market in major producing States included in regular monthly reports. Artichokes, asparagus, lima beans, snap beans, beets, broccoli, brussels sprouts (since 1949), cabbage, cantaloups, carrots, cauliflower, celery, sweet corn (all major States included only since 1949), cucumbers, eggplant, escarole, garlic, Honey Ball melons, Honey Dew melons, kale, lettuce, onions, green peas, green peppers, shallots, spinach, tomatoes, and watermelons. Excludes farm gardens. Acreage for harvest, including mature acreage abandoned or only partially harvested because of low prices or other economic factors.

9/Includes crops listed, omitting alfalfa seed, red clover seed, alsike clover seed, and lespedeza seed which are included in the count of crops, but the acreage is not included because mostly duplicated in the hay acreage. Excludes peanuts not picked and threshed; also soybeans and cowpeas not harvested as hay or for the beans or peas. The total acreages include some crops harvested in succession from the same land.

10/Since prospective acreage of cotton is not reported, the 1956 cotton allotment acreage has been used in computing the 59 crop total planted acreage. Interpolations of acreage planted have been made for buckwheat, acreage harvested for rye, broomcorn, sweetclover seed, timothy seed, soybeans for beans, cowpeas for peas, peanuts picked and threshed, sugarcane, and the 29 commercial vegetables.

Corn, all

State	Average 1945-54		Acreage planted		
	Acreage planted	Yield per planted acre	1955	Indicated 1956	1956 as percent of 1955
	Thousand acres	Bushels	Thousand acres	Thousand acres	Percent
Maine	13	35.4	13	13	100
N.H.	13	43.2	14	14	100
Vt.	62	42.7	68	65	96
Mass.	36	45.1	36	36	100
R.I.	7	41.1	6	6	100
Conn.	41	44.7	41	40	98
N.Y.	660	40.6	708	687	97
N.J.	188	48.5	207	195	94
Pa.	1,355	44.9	1,400	1,372	98
Ohio	3,570	52.1	3,788	3,750	99
Ind.	4,602	50.8	4,941	4,842	98
Ill.	8,948	52.0	9,366	8,898	95
Mich.	1,710	39.6	1,972	1,873	95
Wis.	2,602	47.8	2,842	2,899	102
Minn.	5,533	43.4	5,850	5,733	98
Iowa	10,847	49.7	10,799	10,259	95
Mo.	4,288	32.9	4,291	4,162	97
N.Dak.	1,224	20.4	1,404	1,404	100
S.Dak.	4,014	26.7	4,224	4,097	97
Nebr.	7,490	29.4	6,709	6,441	96
Kans.	2,660	23.1	1,802	1,694	94
Del.	149	34.6	173	166	96
Md.	458	42.8	470	446	95
Va.	1,018	36.8	879	826	94
W.Va.	250	39.5	188	184	98
N.C.	2,224	28.1	2,156	2,070	96
S.C.	1,358	18.0	1,067	1,014	95
Ga.	3,148	14.5	2,820	2,707	96
Fla.	623	13.1	599	587	98
Ky.	2,211	34.5	2,001	1,901	95
Tenn.	2,099	27.7	1,754	1,754	100
Ala.	2,534	17.1	2,159	2,137	99
Miss.	2,084	18.6	1,581	1,549	98
Ark.	1,181	18.5	644	625	97
La.	838	18.1	638	612	96
Okla.	1,007	16.9	349	342	98
Texas	2,615	17.2	2,194	1,975	90
Mont.	187	14.7	215	211	98
Idaho	36	50.1	61	63	103
Wyo.	58	17.0	74	76	103
Colo.	568	23.8	553	503	91
N.Mex.	111	12.8	97	91	94
Ariz.	34	12.9	51	46	90
Utah	32	33.9	40	42	105
Nev.	2	35.3	3	4	120
Wash.	21	55.2	37	33	89
Oreg.	28	41.0	40	40	100
Calif.	72	34.9	253	202	80
U.S.	84,815	26.3	81,572	78,686	96.5

Spring wheat other than durum

State	Average 1945-54		1955	Acreage planted	
	Acreage planted	Yield per planted acre		Indicated 1956	1956 as percent of 1955
	Thousand acres	Bushels	Thousand acres	Thousand acres	Percent
Wis.	58	24.2	27	22	81
Minn.	985	16.6	573	596	104
Iowa	14	18.6	10	12	120
N.Dak.	7,786	12.3	6,345	6,408	101
S.Dak.	3,120	11.0	2,050	2,050	100
Nebr.	74	12.1	22	18	82
Mont.	3,721	13.6	2,362	2,386	101
Idaho	592	30.3	482	472	98
Wyo.	94	15.0	70	56	80
Colo.	126	16.0	98	74	75
N.Mex.	22	12.2	19	20	105
Utah	86	31.0	81	74	91
Nev.	14	26.0	7	12	170
Wash.	592	21.9	180	194	108
Oreg.	230	23.2	141	190	135
U.S.	17,523	13.9	12,467	12,584	100.9

Durum wheat

State	Average 1945-54		1955	Acreage planted	
	Acreage planted	Yield per planted acre		Indicated 1956	1956 as percent of 1955
	Thousand acres	Bushels	Thousand acres	Thousand acres	Percent
Minn.	47	13.1	28	56	200
N.Dak.	2,309	11.5	1,045	1,254	120
S.Dak.	257	10.8	74	115	155
Mont.	1/ 15	1/ 12.6	277	596	215
U.S.	2,615	11.5	1,424	2,021	141.9

1/ 1954 only. Included with "other spring" wheat prior to 1954.

Rice

State	Average 1945-54		1955	Acreage planted	
	Acreage planted	Yield per planted acre		Indicated 1956	1956 as percent of 1955
	Thousand acres	Pounds	Thousand acres	Thousand acres	Percent
Miss.	1/ 39	1/ 2,464	54	46	85
Ark.	425	2,154	438	390	89
La.	609	1,904	530	456	86
Texas	520	2,248	484	416	86
Calif.	318	3,006	336	289	86
U.S.	1,894	2,232	1,842	1,597	86.7

1/ Short-time average.

Oats 1/

	Average 1945-54		Acreage planted		
State	Acreage planted	Yield per planted acre	1955	Indicated 1956	1956 as percent of 1955
	Thousand acres	Bushels	Thousand acres	Thousand acres	Percent
Maine	98	33.7	99	97	98
N.H.	11	17.8	8	8	100
Vt.	61	18.8	44	42	95
Mass.	11	15.3	6	5	83
R. I.	3	10.9	1	1	100
Conn.	10	14.6	6	6	100
N.Y.	750	34.4	772	772	100
N.J.	48	28.7	50	57	114
Pa.	792	33.6	838	855	102
Ohio	1,198	38.4	1,386	1,275	92
Ind.	1,380	36.3	1,363	1,363	100
Ill.	3,560	39.8	3,239	3,207	99
Mich.	1,452	37.1	1,490	1,460	98
Wis.	2,983	44.0	2,880	2,880	100
Minn.	5,157	37.5	4,911	4,715	96
Iowa	6,008	35.5	5,873	5,873	100
Mo.	1,761	21.8	2,058	1,935	94
N. Dak.	2,219	25.4	2,102	1,850	88
S. Dak.	3,490	29.1	4,054	3,973	98
Nebr.	2,579	23.8	2,277	2,163	95
Kans.	1,310	19.1	1,383	1,286	93
Del.	8	26.1	11	10	91
Md.	52	30.4	79	82	104
Va.	182	25.0	255	240	94
W. Va.	80	21.8	8	76	87
N. C.	517	24.5	7	709	94
S. C.	768	23.0	1,028	874	85
Ge.	845	17.4	1,059	953	90
Fla.	145	4.7	188	199	106
Ky.	158	17.1	261	261	100
Tenn.	340	19.2	595	547	92
Ala.	291	14.8	651	586	90
Miss.	363	22.8	802	650	81
Ark.	366	19.0	767	729	95
La.	130	16.8	205	176	86
Okla.	985	14.5	1,400	1,218	87
Texas	1,681	16.5	2,580	2,451	95
Mont.	513	21.3	544	500	92
Idaho	208	38.6	230	205	89
Wyo.	182	24.4	179	179	100
Colo.	244	23.8	218	229	105
N. Mex.	42	16.6	27	27	100
Ariz.	27	18.0	26	25	96
Utah	53	38.8	49	51	104
Nev.	13	25.9	10	10	100
Wash.	227	30.4	237	220	93
Oreg.	475	19.5	449	484	108
Calif.	531	10.2	420	542	112
U. S.	44,307	30.6	48,021	46,063	95.9

1/ Includes acreage planted in preceding fall.

Barley 1/

State	Average 1945-54		Acreage planted		
	Acreage planted	Yield per planted acra	1955	Indicated 1956	1956 as percent of 1955
	Thousand acres	Bushels	Thousand acres	Thousand acres	Percent
Maine	4	30.1	2	2	100
N. Y.	89	28.6	93	105	113
N. J.	18	30.7	27	30	111
Pa.	151	35.9	230	235	102
Ohio	25	27.2	67	63	94
Ind.	30	24.1	88	75	85
Ill.	36	28.0	143	112	78
Mich.	115	31.3	135	132	98
Wis.	146	36.1	65	55	85
Minn.	1,068	25.9	1,203	974	81
Iowa	25	27.3	20	26	130
Mo.	119	18.8	525	420	80
N. Dak.	2,367	20.2	3,692	3,323	90
S. Dak.	1,095	18.4	535	498	93
Nebr.	420	16.7	239	275	115
Kans.	371	12.6	937	843	90
Del.	13	25.8	15	16	107
Md.	77	31.8	90	92	102
Va.	90	30.1	124	124	100
W. Va.	12	30.2	15	16	107
N. C.	48	24.4	65	64	98
S. C.	23	19.5	27	30	111
Ga.	8	18.9	11	12	110
Ky.	95	17.6	172	146	85
Tenn.	91	15.5	110	99	90
Ark.	10	13.6	40	44	110
Okla.	138	11.3	372	320	86
Texas	183	11.0	246	241	98
Mont.	782	23.6	1,450	1,218	84
Idaho	370	33.0	605	532	88
Wyo.	159	26.0	150	135	90
Colo.	667	19.9	622	622	100
N. Mex.	31	16.4	37	36	97
Ariz.	178	35.1	249	224	90
Utah	146	41.9	207	175	85
Nev.	24	31.0	19	20	105
Wash.	179	32.4	770	701	91
Oreg.	350	31.2	614	626	102
Calif.	1,957	26.2	2,091	2,112	101
U.S.	11,713	23.6	16,102	14,773	91.7

1/ Includes acreage planted in preceding fall.

		All hay			
Average 1945-54				Acreage harvested	
State	Acreage harvested	Yield per harvested acre	1955	Indicated 1956	1956 as percent of 1955
	Thousand acres	Tons	Thousand acres	Thousand acres	Percent
Maine	728	1.04	668	655	98
N.H.	328	1.23	302	296	98
Vt.	950	1.41	909	909	100
Mass.	343	1.57	325	325	100
R.I.	31	1.59	31	31	100
Conn.	268	1.65	255	252	99
N.Y.	3,520	1.62	3,211	3,179	99
N.J.	253	1.78	258	258	100
Pa.	2,317	1.50	2,321	2,344	101
Ohio	2,498	1.48	2,381	2,286	96
Ind.	1,761	1.41	1,491	1,521	102
Ill.	2,640	1.58	2,370	2,465	104
Mich.	2,507	1.41	2,306	2,260	98
Wis.	4,017	1.80	3,904	3,826	98
Minn.	3,921	1.59	3,795	3,681	97
Iowa	3,522	1.65	4,033	3,791	94
Mo.	3,387	1.19	2,666	2,879	108
N.Dak.	3,439	.94	3,686	3,723	101
S.Dak.	4,433	.84	5,243	5,662	108
Nebr.	4,832	1.08	5,793	5,619	97
Kans.	2,032	1.48	2,452	2,427	99
Del.	70	1.46	69	67	97
Md.	452	1.44	478	483	101
Va.	1,379	1.18	1,380	1,408	102
W.Va.	814	1.25	819	811	99
N.C.	1,228	1.02	1,111	1,144	103
S.C.	480	.82	410	410	100
Ga.	1,111	.60	763	763	100
Fla.	102	.65	112	118	105
Ky.	1,808	1.26	1,741	1,776	102
Tenn.	1,659	1.12	1,495	1,555	104
Ala.	821	.79	739	709	96
Miss.	767	1.12	680	694	102
Ark.	1,122	1.05	869	912	105
La.	306	1.22	302	302	100
Okla.	1,430	1.23	1,667	1,567	94
Texas	1,543	1.02	1,593	1,625	102
Mont.	2,301	1.13	2,456	2,481	101
Idaho	1,088	2.24	1,195	1,231	103
Wyo.	1,092	1.11	1,142	1,119	98
Colo.	1,367	1.60	1,342	1,355	101
N.Mex.	209	2.10	236	236	100
Ariz.	263	2.50	293	284	97
Utah	552	2.09	559	570	102
Nev.	389	1.55	298	328	110
Wash.	813	1.90	829	862	104
Oreg.	1,042	1.68	1,039	1,060	102
Calif.	1,900	2.10	1,967	2,046	104
U.S.	73,836	1.39	73,984	74,305	100.4

Beans, dry edible 1/

State	Average 1945-54			Acreage planted		
	Acreage planted	Yield per planted acre	1955	1955	Indicated 1956	1956 as percent of 1955
	Thousand acres	Pounds	Thousand acres	Thousand acres	Percent	
Maine	7	895	6	7	117	
New York	146	1,020	147	129	88	
Michigan	462	869	531	515	97	
Total N.E.	617	903	684	651	95	
Nebraska	73	1,533	76	72	95	
Montana	15	1,523	14	15	107	
Idaho	142	1,731	139	125	90	
Wyoming	78	1,380	59	58	98	
Washington	12	1,634	42	48	114	
Total N.W.	321	1,592	330	318	96	
Colorado	272	749	257	221	86	
New Mexico	121	243	46	39	85	
Arizona	11	503	9	9	100	
Utah	11	426	11	8	73	
Total S.W.	416	527	323	277	86	
California:						
Lima	138	1,645	96	96	100	
Other	185	1,254	227	193	85	
Total California	323	1,414	323	289	89	
United States	1,676	1,058	1,660	1,535	92.5	

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.

Peanuts

State	Average 1945-54			Acreage planted 1/		
	Acreage 1945-54	1955	1955	1955	Indicated 1956	1956 as percent of 1955
	Thousand acres	Thousand acres	Thousand acres	Thousand acres	Percent	
Virginia	143	116	123	106		
North Carolina	258	192	200	104		
Tennessee	4	3	3	100		
Total (Va., N.C. area)	406	311	326	105		
South Carolina	23	13	14	108		
Georgia	988	635	610	96		
Florida	224	183	165	90		
Alabama	433	249	239	96		
Mississippi	14	7	8	114		
Total (S.E. area)	1,681	1,087	1,036	95		
Arkansas	12	6	6	100		
Oklahoma	213	145	132	91		
Texas	616	450	418	93		
New Mexico	8	5	5	100		
Total (S.W. area)	856	706	561	93		
United States	2,943	2,004	1,923	96.0		

1/ Grown alone for all purposes.

Soybeans

State	Acreage planted 1/			
	Average	1955	Indicated	1956 as per-
	1945-54		1956	cent of 1955
	Thousand acres	Thousand acres	Thousand acres	Percent
N.Y.	8	7	6	80
N.J.	36	43	49	114
Pa.	49	48	55	115
Ohio	1,057	1,252	1,377	110
Ind.	1,724	2,102	2,228	106
Ill.	3,840	4,432	4,698	106
Mich.	114	152	182	120
Wis.	71	100	110	110
Minn.	1,094	2,351	2,774	118
Iowa	1,747	2,170	2,734	126
Mo.	1,278	1,987	2,086	105
N.Dak.	23	80	108	135
S.Dak.	65	259	272	105
Nebr.	63	200	200	100
Kans.	383	374	340	91
Del.	68	86	110	128
Md.	90	141	169	120
Va.	191	232	264	114
W.Va.	15	7	6	86
N.C.	398	467	514	110
S.C.	92	190	213	112
Ga.	74	95	104	110
Fla.	2/ 16	40	44	110
Ky.	196	200	190	95
Tenn.	251	322	354	110
Ala.	168	165	165	100
Miss.	430	752	827	110
Ark.	581	1,205	1,350	112
La.	113	154	177	115
Okla.	54	50	45	90
Texas	6	6	9	150
U.S.	14,290	19,669	21,760	110.6

1/ Grown alone for all purposes.

2/ Short-time average. Peas, dry field 1/

State	Average 1945-54		Acreage planted	
	Acreage	Yield per	1955	Indicated
	planted	planted acre	1956	1956 as per-
	Thousand acres	Pounds	Thousand acres	Thousand acres
Minn.	5	918	4	4
N.Dak.	8	980	2	3
Mont.	11	1,212	6	7
Idaho	104	1,242	100	135
Wyo.	4	1,421	5	5
Colo.	21	535	18	19
Wash.	184	1,186	179	186
Oreg.	18	991	5	9
Calif.	14	1,123	6	9
U.S.	369	1,148	325	377

1/ In principal commercial producing States.

Sorghums for all purposes				
State	Average	Acreage planted		1956 as per- cent of 1955
	1945-54	1955	Indicated	
	Thousand acres	Thousand acres	Thousand acres	
Ind.	4	4	6	150
Ill.	5	8	17	212
Iowa	11	28	77	275
Mo.	168	295	366	124
N. Dak.	37	23	20	87
S. Dak.	220	212	286	135
Nebr.	437	1,301	1,431	110
Kans.	3,241	6,448	6,706	104
Va.	13	17	19	112
N. C.	49	137	144	105
S. C.	25	52	65	125
Ga.	46	87	87	100
Ky.	24	32	42	131
Tenn.	44	112	125	112
Ala.	66	90	80	89
Miss.	43	81	69	85
Ark.	74	154	169	110
La.	8	13	12	90
Okla.	1,616	2,325	2,069	89
Texas	6,815	9,871	9,871	100
Wyo.	6	10	9	90
Colo.	701	1,808	1,537	85
N. Mex.	529	629	598	95
Ariz.	75	173	190	110
Calif.	113	203	203	100
U.S.	14,383	24,113	24,198	100.4

Flaxseed 1/					
State	Average 1945-54		Acreage planted		1956 as per- cent of 1955
	Acreage	Yield per	1955	Indicated	
	planted	planted acre	Thousand	Thousand	
	Thousand acres	Bushels	acres	acres	Percent
Wis.	12	12.3	5	6	120
Minn.	1,266	9.7	900	1,062	118
Iowa	64	12.8	15	29	193
N. Dak.	1,940	7.6	3,294	3,459	105
S. Dak.	627	8.5	782	743	95
Kans.	56	5.1	2	2	100
Texas	149	6.1	58	45	78
Mont.	118	6.1	73	66	90
Ariz.	16	2/ 24.7	3	3	100
Calif.	98	24.2	60	50	83
U.S.	4,367	8.7	5,192	5,465	105.3

1/Includes acreage planted in preceding fall.

2/Short-time average.

Tobacco

State	Average 1945-54		1955	Acreage harvested	
	Acreage	Yield per		Indicated	1956 as
	harvested	harvested		1956	percent
	acres	acre			of 1955
	Acres	Pounds	Acres	Acres	Percent
Mass.	7,230	1,571	6,700	6,100	91
Conn.	18,250	1,398	14,900	13,700	92
Pa.	32,650	1,513	29,100	29,000	100
Ohio	19,370	1,333	13,800	12,500	91
Ind.	10,190	1,340	7,600	6,500	85
Wis.	19,990	1,471	14,200	13,000	92
Minn.	416	1,315	1/ 170	1/ 160	94
Mo.	5,300	1,071	3,200	3,100	98
Kans.	180	1,068	100	100	100
Md.	47,710	801	49,000	45,000	92
Va.	130,930	1,229	123,000	110,500	90
W. Va.	3,120	1,304	2,600	2,500	95
N. C.	710,430	1,229	662,800	591,000	89
S. C.	125,100	1,255	117,000	104,000	89
Ge.	102,100	1,152	102,000	89,100	87
Fla.	24,000	1,079	25,000	22,600	90
Ky.	355,420	1,260	254,400	239,100	94
Tenn.	112,380	1,293	83,700	76,800	92
Ala.	490	925	600	600	100
La.	355	607	200	200	100
U. S.	1,726,040	1,236	1,510,100	1,365,600	90.4

1/Rounded to hundred acres for inclusion in United States total.

Sugar beets

State	Average 1945-54		1955	Acreage planted	
	Acreage	Yield per		Indicated	1956 as
	planted	planted		1956	percent
	acres	acre			of 1955
	Acres	Short tons	Acres	Acres	Percent
Ohio	21,600	9.5	19,400	20,000	103
Mich.	81,500	8.2	63,500	73,000	115
Wis.	13,000	8.3	6,500	7,000	108
Minn.	53,700	9.3	66,000	67,000	102
N. Dak.	26,800	9.3	34,600	36,000	104
S. Dak.	5,500	9.8	5,300	5,000	95
Nebr.	60,600	12.2	56,900	59,000	104
Kans.	7,000	8.3	6,800	7,000	103
Mont.	63,700	11.4	50,800	51,000	100
Idaho	83,200	15.6	79,700	81,000	102
Wyo.	36,000	11.9	34,400	35,000	102
Colo.	143,700	13.5	123,100	130,000	106
Utah	35,100	13.7	30,200	30,000	100
Wash.	21,100	20.1	30,900	31,000	100
Oreg.	20,300	18.3	17,700	18,000	102
Calif. 1/	166,400	17.2	167,500	174,000	104
Other States	7,400	10.7	5,000	5,000	100
U. S.	846,600	13.2	798,300	829,000	103.8

1/Relates to year of harvest. Beginning 1952, includes some acreage carried over to the following spring.

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and Type	Type : No.	Acreage harvested Acres	Average 1945-54 Yield per Acres	1955 Acres	Acreage harvested Indicated 1956 Acres	1955 Percent of 1956
Class 1, Flue-cured:						
Virginia	11	102,900	1,196	99,000	87,000	88
North Carolina	11	272,100	1,129	255,000	227,000	89
Total Old Belt	11	375,000	1,148	354,000	314,000	89
Total Eastern North Carolina Belt	12	341,300	1,288	317,000	282,000	89
North Carolina	13	85,800	1,258	81,000	73,000	90
South Carolina	13	125,100	1,255	117,000	104,000	89
Total South Carolina Belt	13	210,900	1,256	198,000	177,000	89
Georgia	14	101,100	1,152	101,000	88,000	87
Florida	14	20,380	1,064	21,100	18,600	88
Alabama	14	490	925	600	600	100
Total Georgia - Florida Belt	14	121,970	1,136	122,700	107,200	87
Total All Flue-cured Types	11-14	1,049,170	1,214	991,700	880,200	89
Class 2, Fire-cured:						
Total Virginia Belt	21	11,510	1,110	9,100	9,100	100
Kentucky	22	10,430	1,083	8,700	8,100	93
Tennessee	22	24,280	1,206	18,700	18,000	96
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	34,710	1,168	27,400	26,100	95
Kentucky	23	11,810	1,052	9,300	8,800	95
Tennessee	23	2,850	1,034	2,100	1,900	90
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	14,660	1,048	11,400	10,700	94
Total All Fire-cured Types	21-23	1,080,960	1,125	47,900	27,450	56
Class 3, Air-cured:						
3A Light Air-cured						
Ohio	31	13,640	1,288	9,400	9,000	96
Indiana	31	10,090	1,342	7,600	6,500	85
Missouri	31	5,300	1,071	3,200	3,100	98
Kansas	31	180	1,068	100	100	100
Virginia	31	13,110	1,661	10,600	10,100	95
West Virginia	31	3,120	1,304	2,600	2,500	95
North Carolina	31	11,230	1,650	9,800	9,000	92
Kentucky	31	309,100	1,280	219,000	206,000	94
Tennessee	31	81,200	1,334	60,000	54,000	90
Total Burley Belt	31	246,970	1,310	322,300	270,000	84
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	47,710	801	49,000	27,450	56
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	292,680	1,267	371,300	274,550	74

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE (Cont.)

Class and Type	Type No.	Acreage harvested 1945-54	Yield per acre 1945-54	1955 Acreage	1955 Yield per acre	Acreage harvested 1956	1956 Yield per acre	1956 Acreage	1956 Yield per acre	1956 Acreage	1956 Yield per acre
3B Dark Air-cured											
Kentucky	35	13,680	1,177	10,200		2/ 9,400		2/ 9,400		92	
Tennessee	35	4,050	1,194	2,900		2/ 2,900		2/ 2,900		100	
Total One Sucker	35	17,830	1,180	13,100		2/ 12,300		2/ 12,300		94	
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	10,320	1,127	7,200		2/ 6,800		2/ 6,800		95	
Total Virginia Sun-cured Belt	37	3,410	972	4,300		2/ 4,300		2/ 4,300		100	
Total All Dark Air-cured	35-37	31,560	1,138	24,500		2/ 24,500		2/ 24,500		95	
Class 4, Cigar Filler:											
Total Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	32,250	1,512	28,900		28,900		28,900		100	
Total Miami Valley Types	42-44	5,730	1,426	4,400		3,500		3,500		80	
Total Cigar Filler Types	41-44	37,980	1,501	33,300		32,400		32,400		97	
Class 5, Cigar Binder:											
Massachusetts	51	100	1,639	100		100		100		100	
Connecticut	51	9,050	1,613	7,900		7,900		7,900		81	
Total Connecticut Valley Broadleaf	51	9,150	1,613	7,900		7,900		7,900		81	
Massachusetts	52	5,320	1,730	4,700		4,700		4,700		85	
Connecticut	52	2,180	1,647	1,000		1,000		1,000		90	
Total Connecticut Valley Havana Seed	52	7,500	1,706	5,700		4,900		4,900		86	
Total Pa. Havana Seed	53	810	1,466	200		100		100		50	
Total Southern Wisconsin	54	8,590	1,475	4,700		4,400		4,400		95	
Wisconsin	55	11,400	1,468	9,500		8,600		8,600		91	
Minnesota	55	416	1,315	170		160		160		94	
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	11,820	1,462	9,700		8,800		8,800		91	
Total Cigar Binder Types	51-55	37,950	1,553	28,200		24,600		24,600		87	
Class 6, Cigar Wrapper:											
Massachusetts	61	1,810	1,102	1,900		2,000		2,000		105	
Connecticut	61	7,020	1,046	6,100		6,500		6,500		107	
Total Connecticut Valley Shade-grown	61	8,830	1,058	8,000		8,500		8,500		106	
Georgia	62	970	1,138	1,000		1,100		1,100		110	
Florida	62	3,570	1,166	3,900		4,000		4,000		103	
Total Georgia-Florida Shade-grown	62	4,540	1,160	4,900		5,100		5,100		104	
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	13,370	1,092	12,900		13,600		13,600		105	
Total All Cigar Types	41-62	89,310	1,462	74,400		70,600		70,600		95	
Class 7, Miscellaneous											
Total Louisiana Perique	72	355	607	200		200		200		100	
UNITED STATES	All	1,726,040	1,236	1,510,100		1,365,600		1,365,600		90.4	

1/Includes type 24 through 1949.

2/Allotments for these types changed after March 1. Refer to comments.

3/Includes New York (Type 53).

4/Rounded to hundred acres for inclusion in types and United States total.

5/Includes type 56 through 1948.

Potatoes 1/ 2/

Group and State	Average 1945-54		Acreage planted		
	Acreage planted	Yield per planted acre	1955	Indicated 1956	1956 as percent of 1955
	Thousand acres	Bushels	Thousand acres	Thousand acres	Percent
LATE STATES:					
Maine	166	379	155	155	100
New Hampshire	4.8	238	3.6	3.3	92
Vermont	6.0	184	3.4	3.2	94
Massachusetts	12.8	217	8.7	7.6	87
Rhode Island	5.4	249	4.4	4.0	91
Connecticut	11.6	260	9.2	7.5	82
New York, Long Island	57	314	54	51	95
New York Up-State	72	229	42	38	90
Pennsylvania	91	206	60	53	89
West Virginia	20	102	13	13	100
9 Eastern	447.6	284.7	353.3	325.6	92.0
Ohio	33	199	22	20	91
Indiana	19.6	198	11.0	10.0	91
Illinois	10.1	95	4.0	4.0	100
Michigan	94	154	49.2	44.0	90
Wisconsin	78	170	56	53	94
Minnesota	107	151	84	80	95
Iowa	13	114	6	6	100
North Dakota	119	165	92	90	98
South Dakota	18.4	112	10.5	10.5	100
9 Central	421.8	160.1	334.7	317.5	94.9
Nebraska	44	198	21	19	90
Montana	12.9	194	9.9	8.8	89
Idaho	157	268	171	174	102
Wyoming	8.8	198	6.9	7.0	101
Colorado	65	286	57	58	102
New Mexico	1.9	116	.7	.7	100
Utah	14.6	216	13.0	13.0	100
Nevada	2.0	252	1.7	1.7	100
Washington	31	366	39	43	110
Oregon	40	302	41	40	98
California 1/	41	356	47	47	100
11 Western	417.9	276.6	408.2	412.2	101.0
29 LATE STATES	1,357.3	232.8	1,026.2	1,065.3	97.2
INTERMEDIATE STATES:					
New Jersey	42.0	239	23.0	20.0	87
Delaware	4.1	163	9.2	10.6	115
Maryland	10.5	136	5.9	5.2	88
Virginia	47.3	163	33.0	32.0	97
Kentucky	25.3	91	16.5	15.7	95
Missouri	17.9	102	9.0	9.0	100
Kansas	9.6	72	3.2	3.2	100
7 INTERMEDIATE STATES	156.8	158.9	99.8	95.7	95.9
36 LATE AND INTER- MEDIATE STATES	1,514.1	230.0	1,196.0	1,161.0	97.1

Potatoes 1/ 2/ - (Continued)

Group and State	Average 1945-54		Acreage planted		
	Acreage	Yield per	1955	Indicated	1956 as
	planted	planted		1956	percent
	Thousand	Bushels	Thousand	Thousand	of 1955
	acres		acres	acres	Percent
EARLY STATES:					
North Carolina	58	143	38	37	97
South Carolina	15.8	126	10.0	9.0	90
Georgia	10.1	77	4.3	4.0	93
Florida	30.9	206	39.0	43.0	110
Tennessee	25	90	13	11	85
Alabama	34	122	32	23	72
Mississippi	14	68	6	6	100
Arkansas	21.2	80	7.8	7.2	92
Louisiana	19.1	64	10.1	8.6	85
Oklahoma	10.2	72	3.0	2.8	93
Texas	31.4	105	18.2	14.0	77
Arizona	5.1	319	5.5	5.0	91
California 1/	69	406	69	62	90
13 EARLY STATES	344.4	183.1	255.9	232.6	90.9
UNITED STATES	1,858.5	221.3	1,451.2	1,393.6	96.0

1/Early and late crops shown separately for California; combined for all other States. 2/Includes acreage planted in preceding fall.

Sweetpotatoes

State	Average 1945-54		Acreage planted		
	Acreage	Yield per	1955	Indicated	1956 as
	planted	planted		1956	percent
	Thousand	Bushels	Thousand	Thousand	of 1955
	acres		acres	acres	Percent
New Jersey	16	154	17	14	82
Indiana	.8	116	.4	.4	100
Illinois	1.7	90	1.0	1.0	100
Iowa	1.2	98	1.0	1.0	100
Missouri	3.5	98	1.0	1.0	100
Kansas	1.5	80	1.3	1.3	100
Delaware	.6	138	.4	.4	100
Maryland	6.6	159	5.5	5.2	95
Virginia	20	129	21	20	95
North Carolina	50	106	45	41	91
South Carolina	39	91	24	21	88
Georgia	48	70	20	19	95
Florida	10.7	67	9	8	89
Kentucky	8.0	84	4.5	4.0	89
Tennessee	18	95	14	12	85
Alabama	35	75	18	19	106
Mississippi	36	76	20	19	95
Arkansas	11.6	75	6.2	5.7	92
Louisiana	100	92	109	90	83
Oklahoma	4.8	70	3.5	2.8	80
Texas	43	72	29	24	83
California	11	114	13	13	100
U.S.	466.2	92.1	363.8	322.8	88.7

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and in all States. All major producing States, except California and Alabama, show smaller acreages intended on March 1 for 1956 than planted for the 1955 crop. California expects no change from last year while a slight increase is indicated for Alabama. Louisiana, which planted 109,000 acres in 1955, reported intentions to plant 90,000 acres in 1956.

If growers carry out their intentions reported on March 1 and if the 1950-1954 average yields are obtained, by States, a production of 30,028,000 bushels for 1956 can be expected. This compares with a crop of 38,406,000 bushels harvested in 1955 and the 1945-54 average of 43,139,000 bushels.

The acreage guide recommended by the Department of Agriculture for 1956 for sweetpotatoes is 334,400 acres, and a production guide of 31,985,000 bushels. Present intentions of growers are 3 percent below the acreage guide prepared by the Department.